

JS019

Diagnostic glide including more drug categories and more drug induced morbidities in ICD-11 may muddle our understanding of addictive disorders

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Abstract: In the ICD-11 the number of drug categories as “headers” for the substance related morbidity chapters has doubled. Furthermore, the ICD-11 has rationalized the number of criteria for substance dependence from six to three, but in the process in fact the threshold for receiving a diagnosis of substance dependence has been reduced substantially. Lastly, the ICD-11 has increased substantially the number of drug induced comorbidities. The former “substance induced psychosis” has now been joined by substance induced depression, anxiety disorder and even OCD for some drugs. This talk will raise some questions regarding the functionality of these changes.

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JS017

Alcohol, Drugs and Addictive Behaviors in ICD-11: major changes have improved the diagnostic system

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Abstract: The latest revision of the International Classification of Diseases, ICD-11, was first issued by the World Health Organization in 2022 and a comprehensive account of mental and behavioural disorders, the Clinical Descriptions and Diagnostic Requirements (CDDR) was published in 2024. Within mental disorders is a new section “Disorders due to Substance Use and Addictive Behaviours”, which sets out the diagnostic requirements for, and distinctions between, the accepted range of conditions related to psychoactive substance use and behaviours such as gambling and online (video-) gaming. Considerable changes have been made to ICD-11 compared with its predecessor ICD-10, originally published in 1992. The process leading to ICD-11 began in 2005 and a work group for substance disorders was convened in 2010, and for addictive behaviours in 2014. Certain key considerations guided the development of the new section, which had to serve both public health and preventive and clinical diagnostic needs. These were:

- the importance for reporting a wide range of psychoactive substances for monitoring and prevention, which led to the expansion to 14 categories;
- the need on public health and also clinical grounds for having a spectrum of severity of substance use, which could be defined precisely in line with the evidence base;
- the recognition of the high-level psychometric performance of key diagnoses in ICD-10 including substance dependence; and:

- compatibility with the available data on the neurobiology and cognitive processes underlying addictive disorders.

Four central substance use diagnoses feature in ICD-11. They are, in order of severity, (i) hazardous substance use, (ii) episode of harmful use, (iii) harmful (pattern of) substance use, and (iv) substance dependence. When there is any form of unhealthy use, one of these four conditions should be diagnosed. In addition, there are many substance-induced disorders, including intoxication, withdrawal, substance-induced delirium, substance-induced mental disorders, and substance-induced neurocognitive disorders. In separate sections are the physical disorders related to substance use. There are currently two diagnoses available for specific behavioural conditions, namely gambling disorder and gaming disorder, together with the health risk factors of hazardous gambling and hazardous gaming. The presentation will include some of the empirical data that support the election of these diagnoses which form the basis for monitoring and healthcare provision in WHO (UN) member countries.

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JS018

Brain and mental: two sides of the same coin

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Abstract: **Mental health is an integral and essential component of health.** An important implication of this definition is that mental health is more than just the absence of mental disorders or disabilities. **Brain health can be defined as a life-long dynamic state of cognitive, emotional and motor domains underpinned by physiological processes. Exercise is a good model, since training the body improves Brain and Mental Health. Pathophysiological research and biomarkers are required.**

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No Health Without Brain Health & the Brain Health Mission: Raising Awareness & Putting the Brain on the Top of the Policy Agenda

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Abstract: Brain health impacts everyone, in Europe and beyond. Whether it is the continued quest for cures and treatment for those living with brain conditions or the protection and fostering of healthy brains for our future generations, the challenges are unprecedented. To elevate brain health on the national, EU, and international policy agendas while making the most of existing initiatives, the European Brain Council (EBC) kicked off the No Health Without Brain Health campaign in the European Parliament during the 2024 Brain Awareness Week ahead of the 2024 European Elections.